

ROOT FOR CORPORATION TAX

SUBMITS PROOF THAT IT IS TAFT'S MEASURE.

Says the President Believed Such a Tax Was Better Than an Income Tax—Mr. Root Declared That the Congress Ought to Have the Power to Levy an Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Senator Root of New York made a notable speech in the Senate this afternoon condemning the income tax and advocating the corporation tax. It was about 1 o'clock when the Senator took the floor. The closest attention was given him throughout. Judge E. H. Gary, president of the United States Steel Corporation, was conspicuous among the visitors in the gallery.

The Senator opened by tracing the genesis of the corporation tax amendment and furnishing information to prove the consistent attitude of President Taft toward the proposal. Mr. Root said that the President directed the Attorney-General immediately after the inauguration to make drafts of several bills as substitutes for the income tax. These were made and submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means in March. Representative Longworth of Ohio, a member of the committee, submitted the drafts. Senator Root said that he had seen one draft which showed modifications that had been made in the original handwriting of the President and other suggested changes in the handwriting of Attorney-General Wickham.

"That draft is now before the Senate in the form of the pending amendment substantially," said the Senator.

Mr. Root said the President had intended that the matter submitted to the Ways and Means Committee should be used either as a substitute for the inheritance tax or supplementing it, provided it was believed the inheritance tax would not yield sufficient revenue to support the Government.

"The President believed that the corporation tax was better than an income tax," said the Senator. "I am not here to play with words. I am for the corporation tax, and I think it is infinitely to be preferred to the income tax. I am for it if necessary to defeat the income tax. I believe the income tax is an unwise measure."

Mr. Root said that he was inclined to agree with those Senators who questioned the correctness of the Supreme Court's opinion in the Pollock case, but under the rule of stare decisis that opinion would have to be accepted as final. He said that he believed the court would decide if the case was submitted to it again.

Mr. Root said there were many objections to a general income tax. He said that the authors of the pending amendment had not tried to improve on the law of 1894, which the courts had held to be unconstitutional. They simply copied that law without trying to adapt it to modern conditions. Mr. Root opposed the exemptions extended under the Bailey-Cummings amendment.

Mr. Root announced that he would vote for the resolution to submit a constitutional amendment to the States. He hoped and believed it would be adopted and the amendment ratified by the States.

"I think the United States ought to have the power to levy an income tax," said the Senator. "Not that I would use it as a substitute for the protection system, but have the power in reserve to meet some great emergency like war."

He commenced the incident of publicity which he declared to be reason for passing the corporation tax. Men who entered into corporation business were "scotched" from objecting to the law, he said, because they were entering into corporation business they were absolved from individual liability. He said that a certain amount of this kind of thing was a desirable thing. The Congress was called upon to take care of the situation relating to the tariff and interstate commerce and had no means at present of knowing what the conditions surrounding the business of the country were.

He recalled to Senators the difficulties that had confronted them in dealing with the tariff.

"We have been here for weeks trying to legislate on the tariff and have had no information to guide us except statements from both sides, garbled and partial, with no means of knowing the truth," said the Senator. "We had two guesses as to what was right, with the knowledge always that we were apt to guess wrong."

He said that he would like to have a system of taxation which puts the whole burden on what we must eat and wear, said the Senator from Idaho.

Senator Borah concluded shortly after 12 o'clock and Senator Bourne of Oregon began to speak in defense of the corporation tax, of which he was one of the original sponsors.

He said that it was the only method for regulating trusts by requiring them to disclose their business and bear their just share of taxes.

Mr. Bourne is believed by many to be the author of the corporation tax measure. In some quarters it is insisted that the bill is his idea, on the basis of President Taft's long before Congress met.

There was no possibility of an inheritance tax law being enacted at this session, he said, unless the iniquitous character of the corporation tax should be shown in such a way as to strengthen the cause of those who favored the inheritance tax. One of his objections to the corporation tax was that in his opinion it did not apply to bonded wealth.

Mr. Clapp challenged the assertion that the corporation tax was in accord with President Taft's special message on the subject. The Senator, he said, had beheld a pitiable spectacle when those proposing the corporation tax asserted that they were not certain as to just what classes of business were covered in the amendment, but that the amendment was pursuant to the directions of the President. He contended that the amendment did not follow the President's recommendations, as the President had suggested the exemption of savings banks and building and loan associations from the imposition of the tax.

As presented by the Committee on Finance, he said, it could not bear the approval of the President of the United States, as it was not in accordance with the recommendations of his message.

Mr. Clapp criticized the publicity feature of the bill and the lack of inquiry into the effect of the bill. He said that it did not provide that returns should be made by corporations in regard to secret salaries or secret contracts or watered stock. Mr. Roosevelt had sought for seven years to get authority for an inquiry into just these things, but there was no one line the corporation tax amendment to authorize an inquiry of that character.

He paid a tribute to Mr. Roosevelt and ironically suggested to the Senators to go home and tell their people that they had voted for the first piece of legislation which, while not recognizing its legality, permitted the formation of great holding companies to escape the payment of taxes.

He held that under the amendment men could form a corporation with, say, a billion dollars capital to do no business except to hold stock of corporations, and yet this company would not have to pay one cent of the tax.

The proposed legislation, he said, tended to encourage that very thing. It was the first step of a reactionary character since Roosevelt became President, more than seven years ago. The next step, he said, would be a storm of indignation against this legislation from one ocean to the other. It was so iniquitous, he declared, that it was only necessary for the American people to see what it was in order to condemn it.

Mr. Clapp said he much preferred to try the income tax. He made the statement that every lawyer in the Senate with one exception had admitted that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Pollock income tax case was unassailable, with few exceptions had admitted that it would be reversed.

BORAH FOR INCOME TAX.

Further Evidence That the Corporation Tax Was the Product of Taft.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Senator Borah of Idaho resumed his speech in the Senate to-day. He attacked the corporation tax as unjust and defended an income tax. Before he had proceeded far in his speech he had several sharp colloquies with Senator Flint of California, who has charge of the bill in the absence of Senator Aldrich.

Mr. Borah was commenting upon the statement of Senator Aldrich that the corporation tax was to be only a temporary measure. Mr. Flint interrupted to say that the corporation tax amendment would be enacted and remain on the statute books.

The Senator from Idaho was quoting further from Senator Aldrich when Mr. Flint reminded him that Senator Aldrich had never advocated or supported the corporation tax. He had always opposed the corporation tax, but other Republicans members of the committee advised it and outvoted him. The amendment, he said, was the product of the President and the Attorney-General.

"I am willing to concede that the amendment originated with the President and the Attorney-General, that Chairman Aldrich does not and never has advocated it, that he has a supreme contempt for it," said Mr. Borah.

But it was never formally introduced in this body. It was lugged in by the Attorney-General, who was sent here by the President, but even their efforts would not have been successful but for the G. K. of the chairman of the Finance Committee. I have no quarrel with the Senator from Rhode Island about the matter. He has been fair. He never shoots at any man's campfire from ambush. My quarrel is with those Republicans who are in favor of an income tax and yet abstain from voting for this amendment in face of the admissions as to its shifting character made by the chairman of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Borah declared that the opposition to the income tax was in the interest of maintaining high tariff rates. "It is unfair," he said, "and it is a bad system of taxation which puts the whole burden on what we must eat and wear," said the Senator from Idaho.

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He declared in his speech to-day that the corporation tax was to be a permanent measure and that it would be his to wedge through its publicity of corporate business for a rigid Federal regulation and control of corporations.

FOND OF THE STRENUOUS FACE.

Many Senators Prefer It to Roosevelt's Face in Repose.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Senate Committee on the Library have before them two marble busts of former President Roosevelt by James L. Fraser, the New York sculptor, and a copy of the bust which was accepted to be placed in the Senate in honor of a former presiding officer of the Senate. Mr. Fraser submitted one bust showing Mr. Roosevelt in the strenuous pose and then an alternative, which reflects the serene statesman who forced peace between Russia and Japan. Mr. Roosevelt expressed a decided preference for the face in repose, but the committee, having in mind a figure that would portray the subject in the features most familiar to the Senators, have expressed a fondness for the strenuous face. When the matter is finally decided one of the busts will be placed in the Senate and Mr. Roosevelt's familiar features substituted.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—These Army orders were issued to-day:

Major David C. Shanks, Fourth Infantry, detailed for general recruiting service at Fort Logan, Leavenworth, Kan., to July 15.

First Lieut. A. K. Shoup, from the Maryland to leave and leave of one month.

TO VOTE ON CORPORATION TAX

INDICATIONS THAT THE SENATE MAY ACT TO-DAY.

Everybody Anxious to Get It Out of the Way—President Taft Will Not Consent to Substitute the Inheritance Tax Proposition in Conference Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Senate to-day was right on the point of reaching an agreement to take a vote on the pending corporation tax amendment next Tuesday, but Senator Bulkeley of Connecticut quipped the whole business. Unanimous consent was required to carry the proposed agreement into effect. Everybody in the Senate, supporters as well as foes of the corporation tax, appeared to be willing to accept the proposition for a vote next Tuesday, when Senator Bulkeley objected.

Mr. Bulkeley lives in Hartford, where President Taft is to be on Tuesday. Just before Senator Bulkeley started to be in Hartford at the same time to help welcome the President and wasn't willing to have the corporation amendment brought up for action unless he was there to vote on it, Mr. Bulkeley declined to sanction the suggestion which every other Senator wanted to see adopted. But as things turned out as a result of Mr. Bulkeley's objection a vote on the income tax may be obtained before next Tuesday. After the Senate adjourned this afternoon Senators got together and a virtual agreement was reached to have a vote to-morrow. Very few Senators care to speak on the corporation tax proposition the weather is so hot, and the prevailing feeling is that the sooner this legislative war is out of the way the better for all concerned.

Senator Aldrich, who left the corporation tax amendment on Senator Flint's doorstep after denying its paternity and then went out of town, will be back in the morning to resume his leadership. Mr. Aldrich went away with the idea of recuperating a bit from the fatigue from which he was suffering, but according to what was said in the Senate to-day he is not happy away from Washington and has determined to return at once. Mr. Aldrich is supposed to be in New York and not out at sea on a yacht.

The objection of Senator Bulkeley because he wanted to be at home with President Taft came at the end of the third attempt made to-day to reach an agreement fixing a time for voting on the corporation tax amendment. Senator Flint made the first move this afternoon at the conclusion of a speech by Senator Clapp of Minnesota and when no other Senator seemed to care to make any remarks. He asked unanimous consent that voting on the corporation tax and all amendments relating to it should be begun at noon on Tuesday, July 6. The discussion that followed seemed to insure the adoption of Mr. Flint's proposal. Then Senator Bulkeley objected.

In spite of the persistent reports and suggestions that the corporation tax amendment which the Senate will adopt is to be eliminated from the tariff bill by the conference committee and the House provision imposing an inheritance tax accepted by the conferees Senators who are supporting the corporation tax insist that the pending amendment will go on the statute books. It was made clear by President Taft to-day to people who sought his views that he would not consent to any arrangement by which the corporation tax was to be sacrificed for the inheritance tax. According to the President's views the Republican leaders in the Senate and House are bound by an agreement with him to see that the corporation tax is enacted into law, and it was inferred by those who approached Mr. Taft for his views that these Congress leaders would hear something emphatic to that effect. Mr. Taft said he was not going to discuss the matter with them.

It came out to-day that several Republican Senators who were in favor of a tax on individual incomes, but were doubtful of the propriety or wisdom of enacting an income tax law in the face of the Supreme Court's dictum that the income tax law of 1891 was unconstitutional, had talked the matter over with President Taft and had told him that they would support a joint resolution to submit to the States the question of amending the Constitution so that Congress might adopt an income tax.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Eight naval officers were placed on the retired list to-day on their own application, in accordance with the personnel act of March 3, 1899. A meeting of a board of Admirals, composed of Rear Admirals Sperry, Swinburne, Schroeder, Wainwright and Arnold, was held at the Department to-day for the purpose of selecting nine additional officers for compulsory retirement. The names of the officers who have been selected for compulsory retirement will be announced as soon as President Taft has approved the report of the board. All of the officers retired under the personnel act will be promoted to the next higher grade.

The personnel act was designed to prevent stagnation in the lower grades and to stimulate promotion, so that officers may arrive at command rank earlier in life. The law provides that there shall be at least forty vacancies every year. If the natural vacancies caused by deaths, retirements and dismissals do not reach that number officers are allowed to voluntarily apply for retirement under the law. If the number is still insufficient a board of Admirals must be named to select additional officers for compulsory retirement in order to create the required number of vacancies. During the last year there were twenty-three natural vacancies and eight voluntary retirements, a total of thirty-one vacancies. Nine more vacancies, which will complete the required number, will be created when the report of the personnel board is approved.

Of the eight officers who were retired to-day upon their own application, five were Captains and three were Commanders. The Captains will go on the retired list with the rank of Commodore, which no longer exists on the active list, but which is still a retired grade. The officers who voluntarily applied for retirement were: Captains retired with rank of Commodore, William Brauerreuther, Frank H. Eldridge, L. S. K. Reeves, Moses L. Wood and Stacy Potts; Commanders retired were: Captains, Harry Dombach, William C. Herbert and Harry George.

Capt. Brauerreuther is in charge of the naval magazine at Iona Island. Capt. Reeves has been on duty for some months in the bureau of steam engineering of the Navy Department and has also served as a member of the board of inspection and survey. Capt. Dombach is in command of the monitor Ozark, which is in reserve at Annapolis, and last year commanded the midshipmen's practice squadron. Capt. George commands the cruiser Dixie and was formerly equipment officer at the New York Navy Yard. Capt. Eldridge was a member of the naval examining board. Capt. Wood is commanding officer of the armored cruiser Maryland. Capt. Herbert is serving on the Atlantic station.

It is related, however, that the President is convinced, as indicated in his special message, that the safer and wiser plan to pursue is to bring about the adoption of the joint resolution for submitting to the States the proposition of amending the Constitution so as to give Congress the unquestioned right to enact income tax legislation. The President expects the Senate program for the adoption of the joint resolution and the corporation tax amendment to be carried out and it is evident that he will regard it as a violation of his understanding with the Senate and the House leaders if the corporation tax is taken out of the tariff bill in conference and the inheritance tax permitted to remain.

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There are bottles that keep any liquid icy cold for seventy-two hours—or piping hot for twenty-four—Thermos JARS—that hold all kinds of solids—Thermos POTS—from which hot or cold beverages can be poured as tasty as one expects at home.

There are automobile kits—and English-made leather carrying cases—a remarkable assortment—every need of the vacationist has been anticipated.

You will find a THERMOS an ideal comfort—in many cases a real necessity. Don't make the mistake of leaving for your vacation without taking at least one of them. Prices range from \$3.00 for pint bottles up as high as you wish to go. No matter what you pay—all are equally efficient.



is in use wherever human beings have need for preserving heat or cold. On every great expedition a THERMOS has formed a most important part of the equipment. With Colonel Roosevelt, in Africa; with the Wright Brothers and Count Zeppelin, in Cloudland; with Richard Harding Davis, at the Equator; with Chevoliet, Robertson, Matson and Lytle on their frightful ride at Crown Point—with every known celebrity who courted comfort and defied hardship—a THERMOS bottle has been proven a friend in need.

No home with a baby or invalid should continue a single hour without Thermos.

Extra Caution!

Please do not make the mistake of imagining that all so-called vacuum bottles are THERMOS Bottles. THERE IS ONLY ONE ORIGINAL, GENUINE VACUUM BOTTLE. IT IS PLAINLY STAMPED "THERMOS" ON THE BOTTOM. LOOK FOR THE NAME. You will be greatly disappointed if you permit some dealer to sell you an attempted imitation of the original.

Every Good Dealer in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, and in fact throughout the entire civilized world, sell and guarantee Thermos Bottles.

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NAVAL OFFICERS RETIRED.

Eight on Their Own Application—Nine to Be Named for Compulsory Retirement.

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AEROPLANE NOT DELIVERED.

A. M. Herring Fails to Fulfill His Contract With the War Department.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A. M. Herring, the New York aeroplane inventor, failed to comply with his contract with the War Department to deliver an aeroplane at Fort Myer to-day. At the close of the Department this afternoon Gen. Allen said that no word has been received from Mr. Herring except a letter which reached the Department a week or two ago in which Mr. Herring informed Gen. Allen that Glen H. Curtiss of Hammondsport, who is associated with Mr. Herring in the manufacture of aeroplanes, was on his way to Washington to confer with the officers of the Signal Corps in regard to the completion of Mr. Herring's contract.

Mr. Herring has filed a bond of \$2,000 with the Department, but under a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury it has been held that the Government cannot recover upon a contractor's bond except in cases where the Government suffers actual damage through the non-fulfillment of a contract. The failure of Mr. Herring to deliver his aeroplane could not, according to the view taken by the officers of the Signal Corps, be regarded as causing loss to the Government, consequently his bond cannot be forfeited.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The tender Castine and submarines Tarentula, Viper, Cuttlefish and Octopus have arrived at Newport, the torpedo boat Manly at Fort Henry, N. Y., the despatch boat Dolphin, the cruisers Olympia and Chicago, the training ship Hartford, the monitor Tonopah and the collier Hannibal at New London, the collier Marcellus at East Lamone and the gunboat Vicksburg at Corinto.

The gunboat Yorktown has sailed from Mare Island for Seattle, the tug Patuxent from Quincy for Provincetown, the battleship Connecticut from New York yard, New York, for Boston; the tender Yankton from Newport for Newport, the cruiser Montgomery from Provincetown for Rockland, Me., and the gunboat Albany from Corinto for San Pedro.

President Returns to Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—President Taft reached Washington from New Haven shortly before 10:30 o'clock this morning. The private car in which he travelled was attached to the Federal Express and the journey was made without mishap. Immediately after reaching the White House the President went over to his office.

Florence Teall's Divorce Made Final.

A final decree of divorce from Mandeville de Marigny Hall was granted to Florence Frances Hall by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum yesterday. Mrs. Hall civilly severed from her husband, but he cares to see. She and Hall were married on July 9, 1906. In May, 1908, Hall bigamously married in Jersey City Vida Whitmore, a former chorus girl.

HED MARRY ANYBODY.

So Declares William Williams, and Three Women Say It's True.

William Williams, alias Marx, a horse dealer of 402 East Seventy-eighth street, was held in the Tombs court yesterday in \$2,000 bail on a charge of bigamy. As he left the court room Williams smiled at a group of three women, two of whom claimed him by marriage and the third by betrothal. In an excess of emotion he exclaimed:

"I'll marry any woman that comes along. Nothing so grand as a woman!"

Further apostrophe to woman was cut off by a policeman who was not in rapport with the minor poets. He gave Williams a yank by the collar in the direction of the Bridge of Sighs.

Ella Morrow Hodgins testified that she and Williams, who then went under the name of Marx, were married on September 7, 1895, by the Rev. Wilbur Bruns, pastor of a Methodist Church in Forty-fourth street. They lived together until four years ago and had two children, Anna Gertrude and a son named William. She said he threw her into the street and went away, taking the children. She said there had been no divorce.

The second Mrs. Williams, whose maiden name was Anna Glynn, said that she and the prisoner were married in St. Monica's Church, 407 East Seventy-ninth street, on May 29, 1907. They lived at 402 East Seventy-eighth street and had one child, Anna, now 8 months old. Williams told her he had been married, she said, but wore the wedding ring and was a widow. They separated a few weeks ago, when she caught her husband making love to a young woman. On that occasion Mrs. Williams punched Baby Anna down between the two and exclaimed:

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself!" "Why, what do you mean?" I'm engaged to marry this man!" replied the other woman.

Felix Iman Sues Laura Bigger. Felix Iman has been in the Supreme Court a suit for \$60,000 for breach of contract against Laura Bigger. Bennett, whose stage name is Laura Bigger. He says Mrs. Bennett promised to sell control of the Bijou Theatre in Pittsburgh to him and then sold it to the Shuberts.

GOLD STARS FOR POSTMAN.

A. J. Liebenau After 40 Years Service to Be Decorated by Postmaster Roberts.

There will be a unique ceremony on the mailing floor of the Brooklyn post office at 10 o'clock this morning, when Postmaster George H. Roberts will decorate Letter Carrier Andrew J. Liebenau with "the double gold star," denoting forty years of continuous service.

Liebenau is 68 years old and trots on his route in the vicinity of the Borough Hall like a Marathoner. He entered the service on July 5, 1869, and has seldom lost a day. His record is clean and although his is what is called a "shoofy" route, reserved for idle old men in the service, the Brooklyn post office officials say that he is far from the period of Olerization. Liebenau was a Captain in the civil war.

The decoration will occur in the presence of Supt. Carrougher and other officials and there will be a background of seven hundred men in uniform. The gold stars are not of the ordinary gold braid. There will be four of them, of solid gold, two for each sleeve. The stars were subscribed for by Liebenau's fellow carriers.

There are not many carriers in active service older than Liebenau. At San Diego, Cal., there recently died Charles B. Thorne, who was 98 years old and had served continuously in the postal service for forty years.

In addition to to-day's ceremony there will be much fuss made over Veterans Liebenau at the Brooklyn letter carriers' picnic at Golden City, Canarsie, to-morrow.

Hurt in Avoiding Auto Collision.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 1.—To avoid a collision with an automobile that was being driven from the driveway of the Glazier cottage at Takanassee Lake Robert M. Chesbrough of Allentown, Pa., after having been in an automobile accident on an embankment and struck a lamp post. His automobile was upset and Mrs. Chesbrough's right arm was broken.

Chesbrough's right arm was broken. He was driving at a thirty mile clip, but he asserts that he was not going nearly so fast. Mrs. C. Dietz and her daughter Leah were in the car and were somewhat bruised. The car service was a horse-power car, was badly damaged.

MAUCH CHUNK
Excursion \$1.50
Delightful EXCURSIONS
Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Lake Hopatcong
NEXT SUNDAY AND INDEPENDENCE DAY
This charming mountain lake, 1,000 feet above sea level, affords trout fishing, bathing, fishing, motor boating and sailing. Special train leaves W. 23d St., Sunday and Monday, 8:30. Liberty St., 8:40 A. M. Round trip, \$1.00; children, 50 cents.
Mauch Chunk
The beauty of the scenery of this Americanized Switzerland will surprise and delight you. HIKES is located in the wonderful and scenic Mauch Chunk. Special train leaves W. 23d St., Sunday and Monday, 8:25. Liberty St., 8:30 A. M. Round trip, \$1.00; children, 50 cents.
LAKE HOPATCONG
Excursion \$1.50